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10/517,084	04/06/2005	Michael Ryan	KEX0021US2	8710
23413 7590 03/01/2010 CANTOR COLBURN, LLP 20 Church Street 22nd Floor Hartford, CT 06103				
EXAMINER CORDRAY, DENNIS R				
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1791				
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Continuation Sheet

Continuation of 5: Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejections:

Claims 1, 4-6, 9, 10, 13-15, 17, 18 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Sheppard et al, Champaigne Jr. et al, Lindsay et al, Chen et al and Orarian et al.

Claims 6 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Sheppard et al, Champaigne Jr. et al, Lindsay et al, Chen et al, Orarian et al and Srinivasan et al.

Claims 7 and 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Sheppard et al, Champaigne Jr. et al, Lindsay et al, Chen et al, Orarian et al and Sun et al.

Applicant's arguments, see pp 9-17, are convincing. The indicated rejections are withdrawn.

Continuation of 11: does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:

Applicant arguments against Lindsay et al (see pp 6-9) have been addressed in the previous Final Office Action. However, to further explain, Claim 1 recites in part (bold added for emphasis):

A bathroom tissue or facial tissue comprising a fibrous substrate made from a wet laid furnish, **the bathroom tissue or facial tissue having**

(i) **at least one strength region comprising** from about 0.9% to about 5% by weight, based on the weight of the fibrous substrate, of **a reacted cationic or a reacted nonionic strength agent and**

(ii) **at least one dispersibility region**, wherein the bathroom tissue or facial tissue has (a) a dispersibility of at least one tenth of a second, (b) a dry strength, and (c) a wet strength of at least about five percent of the dry strength of the bathroom tissue or facial tissue;

**wherein the reacted cationic strength agent or the reacted nonionic strength agent is selected from the group consisting of cationic glyoxalated polyacrylamides, nonionic glyoxalated polyacrylamides, polymeric amine-epichlorohydrin resins, polyethyleneimines, melamine formaldehydes, urea formaldehydes, dialdehyde starches, glyoxal, and mixtures thereof;**

and wherein the **dispersibility regions have a reacted cationic strength agent or a reacted nonionic strength agent** in an amount that is relatively less than the reacted cationic strength agent or the nonionic strength agent present in the strength regions.

The claim requires a tissue having at least one strength region and at least one dispersibility region. Said strength region must contain, but is not limited to, a reacted cationic strength agent or reacted nonionic strength agent selected from the group consisting of the species listed in the Markush group. There is no species limitation on the strength agents in the dispersibility region. The claim does not limit the tissue to having only the recited at least one strength region and at least one dispersibility region nor does the claim limit the strength region to having only the recited species, so long as the strength region has at least one of the recited species.

Claim 18 requires similar limitations. Claim 21 is a method for making the tissue and requires applying a strength agent selected from the recited Markush group and forming at least one strength region and at least one dispersibility region. Claims 18 and 21 do not limit the tissue to having only the recited at least one strength region and at least one dispersibility region nor do the claims limit the strength region to having only the recited species, so long as the strength region has at least one of the recited species.

As detailed in the most recent Final Rejection, Lindsay et al discloses facial tissues and bath tissues comprising a fibrous substrate and a combination of a polyvinylamine and an aldehyde-functional polymer, such as glyoxylated polyacrylamide or dialdehyde guar, as wet strength agents. The products are made by providing a wet-laid fibrous web and combining the web with the polyvinylamine and aldehyde-functional polymer. (reads on applying the strength agents to a fibrous substrate). The aldehyde-functional polymer is used in amounts overlaying the claimed range. Other wet strength agents can be used with the invention including amine-epichlorohydrin resins, polyethyleneimines, melamine formaldehydes, urea formaldehydes (also recited species). The polyvinylamine and aldehyde-functional polymer can be applied in a pattern or can be selectively concentrated in densified regions to provide strength regions. The portions of the web having little or no polyvinylamine and aldehyde-functional polymer correspond to the claimed dispersibility regions. Lindsay et al thus discloses a tissue having at least one strength region comprising the claimed species

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and at least one dispersibility region having less strength agent than in the strength region.

The rejections based on Lindsay et al are maintained.

/Eric Hug/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1791